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ABSTRACT

This document was intended for use as a script for a slide show depicting historic images of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. It may also function as an independent narrative history of the location. The history of the city from 1802 to the 1990s is presented. Descriptions of the 79 slides are included. (MM)

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Then and Now:
Our Legacy

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SIOUXLAND
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Copy 1

SLIDE NO.

THEN AND NOW:

1--1865 Harpers Weekly
Moses K. Armstrong
drawing of falls

OUR LEGACY

2--1994 EROS aerial
slide of S.F.

The story of the largest city in South Dakota is a fascinating one.

3--'94 street scene

From the bustling activity in Sioux Falls today, it is hard to imagine how the area may have looked over 100 years ago. But, we do have some clues . . .

4--1802 French map
of Missouri River valley
Pointer: Big Sioux River (sixth "box" from left)

This 1802 French map of the Missouri valley indicates the location of the Big Sioux River. The first recorded visit of white men to the falls of the Sioux was in 1844.

5-- Falls of the Big Sioux River.

Use pointer: upstream

Downstream

Because of the glowing reports in the accounts of this area, a Dubuque, Iowa land company sent out a party in 1856. This Western Town Company claimed 320 acres upstream or south of the falls on the east side of the river. In 1857, the Dakota Land Company of St. Paul claimed 320 acres downstream or north of the falls on the same side of the river.

6--	Due to hostility by Native Americans at nearby
Falls of the	Medary, Sioux Falls' first settlers decided to
Big Sioux River	build a fort for protection.
Pointer: upper	This civilian fort stood on the banks of the
right corner	Sioux. Ten-foot high walls of logs and mud were
	built 4 feet thick and were surrounded by a
	ditch. The entire area was a well-fortified
	80-foot square fort with a three-acre fenced
	grazing area for cattle. The settlers named this
	Fort Sod.
7--Slide of depot	Today an historical marker on Tenth Street between
marker	First and Second Avenues designates the location
	of the early sod fort where for six weeks in 1858,
	thirty-five men and one woman resided in the fort.

8--Amidon marker

In 1862, alarmed by the killing of a judge, Joseph Amidon, and his son William presumably by Indians, Dakota Territorial Governor William Jayne ordered the evacuation of settlers to the military fort at Yankton for their safety.

9--Fort Dakota, July 1866.

Three years later, with the close of the U.S. Civil War, the Federal government erected a military fort on the banks of the Sioux River in response to a petition by the settlers. This military reservation, which was first called Fort Brookings, later became known as Fort Dakota. It was seven miles wide and ten miles long.

However, in 1869, when the fort was abandoned by the Federal government, Sioux Falls had a long way to go.

10--QC Slide No. 13: Young Richard Franklin Pettigrew.

A young law student from Beloit, Wisconsin, Richard Pettigrew, came west to earn money as a chain man for a U.S. government survey team. He was impressed with the area and upon completion of his studies in 1870, he returned to Sioux Falls to live. He became active in the development of the city along with attorney W. W. Brookings, shopkeeper C. K. Howard and doctor Josiah Phillips.

11--1889 RFP photo

In 1889, when South Dakota became a state, Pettigrew was one of the first two men from the State of South Dakota elected to the United States Senate. He worked tirelessly in those early days to bring businesses to Sioux Falls and to promote the growth of the city.

12--

1871 Cataract Hotel.

In 1871, the first Cataract House was built at Ninth Street and Phillips Avenue. This was one of the first hotels in Sioux Falls. (The hotel's name emphasized to newcomers the town's proximity to the falls of the Big Sioux River: "Cataract" means "waterfall.")

13--

Sioux Falls, ca. 1872.

Use pointer to show:

(1) Bakery sign

(2) RFP office: 1st or 2nd roof beyond barracks.

Here we see the beginnings of this frontier town in Dakota Territory about 1872. We are looking southwest from Seventh Street at the west side of Phillips Avenue. Fort Dakota's barracks building is still in use—Note the bakery sign! Richard Pettigrew's small land office is one of the first buildings south of the barracks.

14--1994 Phillips

This is the same location today.

15--

1878 Cataract.

Because of the Cataract's popularity, a larger and grander hotel was needed. A brick addition was constructed in 1878 just to the north of the original hotel . . .

16--

1882 Cataract Hotel.

. . . and an entirely new building was put up in 1882.

The original wood frame Cataract Hotel was moved that year into Ninth Street and remained in use there until the new hotel was completed. From there, it was moved to Main Avenue between Eighth and Ninth Streets and became the Sherman Hotel.

17--

120 North Duluth:

It was moved again about the turn of the century to 120 South Duluth. It remains there today as a rooming house.

18--ca. 1889

Exterior of Cataract

The grander Cataract Hotel, built in 1882 on the original Ninth and Phillips site was expanded with an additional upper floor about 1889.

19--Cataract Fire Slide:

This hotel was destroyed by fire in 1900.

20--1901 Cataract

A fourth Cataract was completed in 1901. The Cataract Hotel had always been . . .

21--Interior of Cataract:

. . . the center of Sioux Falls' social life. Perhaps with this in mind, street addresses were assigned beginning at the Cataract, radiating outward from this corner of Ninth and Phillips where the street numbering began. This system is still in effect today.

22--Ninth and Phillips:

Today's view of Ninth and Phillips marks the busy heart of the Sioux Falls financial district. On the northwest corner of this intersection, where all of the Cataract hotels stood, is today's Norwest Bank. The last Cataract was demolished in 1973 to build the Northwestern National Bank building.

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23--Stagecoach in front of Cataract

In the 1870's, travel from the Cataract was by horse or by foot. Commercial travel was by stagecoach. Sioux Falls had many different stagecoach runs.

24--Yankton trail

Use pointer: show wagon ruts

The path of a southwest stage to Yankton can still be seen on the ~~campus of Sioux Falls College~~ University of Sioux Falls campus just east of Mears' Library.

25--S.F. College marker

A marker has been placed beside this trail which was used as early as 1862. The marker reads, "Here is preserved a section of the Old Yankton Trail and stage road. Over this trail, the people of Sioux Falls fled to Yankton under cavalry escort for safety from hostile Indians, August 28, 1862."

(Visual Slide Trick - Some [illegible] slide appears to say [illegible] service [illegible] men [illegible])

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26--Early Train.

Use pointer: locomotive under smoke at far right center

What a change in people's lives was the coming of the railroad! On July 30, 1878, the first train steamed into Sioux Falls. The Sioux Falls *Pantograph* reported the next day: "We are all wonderfully glad that the iron horse has got here, because it is what Sioux Falls has been looking forward to for a long time." Sioux Falls, thus, became a place where new settlers could come, disembark, and get outfitted before heading out onto the prairie to stake their claims.

27--

Sioux Falls' map, 1881.

The impact of the railroad was tremendous! The population of this little western town jumped from 600 to more than 2,000 in less than three years. Buildings were quickly erected to accommodate the growing population. This 1881 map of Sioux Falls shows four bridges crossing the Sioux River. Two of them carried the first two railroads to *the city.*

Use pointer to show

(1) 4 bridges at left

(2) two railroads: covered bridges

It appears on this map that the city's southern boundary is what would become 15th Street with just a sprinkling of houses located west of Summit Avenue. In the next seven years, Sioux Falls would acquire five railroad connections to the east. As a result, the city's population continued to grow by an average of 1,000 people per year throughout the 1880's. By 1890, the total population was just over 10,000.

(3) Fifteenth Street: farthest left street

(4) Summit: penultimate street at top

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28--

Irving School, 1878.

Use pointer:

largest building

The same year of the arrival of the railroad saw the building of the first school. Irving School was constructed in 1878, at Dakota Avenue and 11th Street, eleven years before South Dakota became a state. Later, the name was changed to Central School.

No. 29--WHS 1907

In 1906, Washington High School was built in the same block.

30--WPAS

Today, "old" Washington High is being developed as an Arts and Science Pavilion.

31--

Hawthorne Elementary.

Another well known school, Hawthorne Elementary, is located on an historic site at North Spring and Fifth Streets over a natural spring. Before white men settled in this area, Native Americans came to bathe in the spring water. Settlers also enjoyed the spring . . .

32--

Heynsohn's Springs.

. . . which became the location of one of Sioux Falls' first parks. They also bottled the water for drinking.

33--Bottling Co. newspaper advertisement

The Heynsohn Brothers, Otto and August, in 1881 opened their Minnehaha Spring Bottling Company on the site.

34--Bottling Co. wing of Hawthorne looking ENE. *Use pointer: old stone building*

Part of their original bottling company can still be seen ~~in 1994~~ today since the building was incorporated into the construction of Hawthorne Elementary.

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35--

Sioux Falls, ca. 1878.

Use pointer:

(1) river: white, horizontal stripe upper left

(2) downtown S.F.

Turning the camera from Heynsohn's Springs to a southeasterly direction, we get another view of Sioux Falls in the year 1878. In the background, you can see the Sioux River. The concentration of buildings in the center of the picture is downtown Sioux Falls.

36--

Queen Bee Mill.

Another business which began in the same year as the Heynsohn brothers' bottling company was the Queen Bee Mill. This was one of many business projects promoted by Richard Pettigrew. Built with money from George Seney, an eastern investor, it took from 1879 to 1881 to construct. Its purpose was to grind area wheat for flour. It was open for only a few years from 1881 to early 1883 and again from 1911 to 1916. An inconsistent supply of water led to failure of the mill. After 1916, it was used as a warehouse.

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37--1956 fire	Damaged by a fire in 1956, the building was torn down by the City in 1961 for safety reasons.
38--Present Mill Ruins:	The ruins of this novel project still stand today on the east side of the falls of the Sioux.
39--Seney Island Picnic:	Up river from the Mill, Seney Island was a favorite picnic spot. It was located approximately between Third and Fifth Streets on what is in 1994, the west side of the river. The island, of course, is no longer there. The Sioux River channel was filled by early 1908.
40--Sioux Steel Co. sign	Today, this area contains railroad freight yards as well as the Sioux Steel Company.

41--Main Street, 1882:	In 1882, North Main Avenue looked like this. We
Use pointer for:	are looking south. At the end of the avenue, we
(1) Main Street	recognize All Saints Girls School on the hill.
(2) All Saints	Some distance to the right, we see the fire tower
(3) Fire tower: white	lookout on Ninth and Dakota Avenue. Halfway
tower to right of rip	between the two, we see the old Central School.
(4) Central School:	
large building with	
tower to left of rip	
42--QC Slide No. 28:	A number of stone quarries operated in the Sioux
Stone Quarry.	Falls area from 1883 onward. Among the many
Slides of Buildings:	public buildings in Sioux Falls built of this
	native quartzite are:
43--OCM	The Old Courthouse Museum,
44--Penitentiary	the S.D. State Penitentiary,
45--Federal Building	the Federal Building,
46--School for Deaf	the School for the Deaf,

47--WPAS

the Washington Pavilion of Arts & Science,

48--Civic Fine Arts Center

the Civic Fine Arts Center,

49--Minn. Co. Exten. Bldg.

and the Minnehaha County Extension Building.

50--

Phillips Avenue, 1887.

In 1887, two years before statehood, Phillips Avenue was abuzz with activity. Street car lines were being laid for horse-drawn trolleys. Sioux Falls was indeed making progress.

51--

Horse-drawn Street Car, 1887.

This street car belonged to the Sioux Falls City Street Railway which was owned by Richard Pettigrew and his partner, Samuel Tate.

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52--

Old Minnehaha County Courthouse, ca. 1893.

Pointer: Jail.

This first Minnehaha County Courthouse was built between 1889 and 1893. This early picture shows that it was not quite finished: There is no clock. The original jail is to the right or north of the courthouse on Main Avenue. A later jail was built to the left or west of the old Minnehaha County Courthouse. That building is now the Minnehaha County Extension Services building.

53--Present OCM

Today, the old courthouse is the Old Courthouse Museum. It houses galleries and the offices and collections of the Siouxland Heritage Museums, a City-County museum system. The Pettigrew Home and Museum is part of this system.

54--
Pettigrew and
Dunning Homes.

While public buildings of that era were frequently constructed of quartzite, homes were more commonly built of wood. The house on the left was the Lyman T. Dunning home. Dunning, a pharmacist, married Richard Pettigrew's sister, Henrietta. The house on the right . . .

55--215 North
Duluth Avenue

. . . built in 1879, was home at least six months of the year to Richard and Bessie Pettigrew and sons Franklin and Arthur until 1912.

56--Present day photo

Both houses still stand today between Eighth and Seventh Streets on North Duluth.

57--315 North
Prairie Avenue

This Queen Anne home at 315 North Prairie Avenue was built in 1885 for Judge Abbot and his family. Charles McKennig, a lawyer, banker and school board member, also lived here.

58--Present day

315 North Prairie

The house has changed considerably over time.

59--Tuthill

House Then:

A majestic Queen Anne home was designed by Wallace Dow, an early Sioux Falls architect, for John W. Tuthill, owner of 32 lumberyards in Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota. The Tuthill family lived here until 1926, and they continued to take care of it for the next 25 years while it was vacant. It was then sold to the Catholic Diocese of Sioux Falls . . .

60--Tuthill

House Now:

. . . by whom it is still used as a residence for the current Catholic bishop. The house is a blend of wood framing and quartzite.

61--
McMartin/Pettigrew Home,
131 North Duluth

The Pettigrews retained ownership of their original home until shortly after the purchase of this building in 1911 which we know today as the Pettigrew Home and Museum. This beautiful Queen Anne home, an example of local quartzite use in home construction, was also designed by Wallace Dow and was built in 1889 for attorney Thomas McMartin. It was purchased by Richard Pettigrew in 1911 for $12,000.

62--Early Museum addition

In 1923, Pettigrew added a museum at the back of the house for the many artifacts acquired on his travels in the United States and abroad.

Mr. Pettigrew willed his home and museum to the City of Sioux Falls at his death in 1926.

63--
Phillips Ave., 1890

Use pointer:

(1) Cataract House: center left

(2) Sidewalks

(3) Railroad bridge: right center

(4) Seney Island: trees in center background

(5) Beach-Pay Block: building at lower right

The year is 1890. The view is of South Phillips Avenue looking north. Note the large white building with the tower, the Cataract House hotel on Ninth Street and Phillips Avenue. Phillips Avenue is still unpaved, but there appear to be sidewalks on both sides of the street. Note the railroad bridge at the upper right side of this picture, and Seney Island in the center back of the slide. The large building on the right is the Beach-Pay Block or Building.

64--Present day
Phillips at Tenth
looking north and east

The Beach-Pay building today houses Horwitz Jewelers, Bill's Floral Designs, Designers Ltd. and Rita's Custom Decor.

65--

N. Minnesota Ave. 1890

Use pointer:

(1) Minnesota Ave.: dirt path in foreground

(2) outhouses

This is North Minnesota Avenue at Fourth Street looking southwest about 1890. Note outhouses behind the main houses. The street running in front of the houses, which is Minnesota Avenue, was nothing more than a dirt track.

66--

Fourth and Minnesota

Today 31,600 cars traverse Minnesota Avenue north of 8th Street in 24 hours.

What a far cry from 1869 . . .

67--1869 Fort Dakota Painting.

. . . when Richard Pettigrew came walking down this trail and viewed Sioux Falls for the first time. He said he never wanted to forget that scene and asked a friend to paint the picture from sketches he had made. A similar painting hangs on the wall above the fireplace in the dining room of his home, the Pettigrew Museum, on the corner of Eighth Street and North Duluth Avenue. The view is to the west: The low green hills in the background are today's historic district. At the far right is the Falls, and the trail at the left is present day Ninth Street. Just to the left of the center of the picture, in an area which became Phillips Avenue between 8th and 7th Streets, we see a low flat building, one of two barracks of Fort Dakota.

Use pointer:

(1) hills

(2) Falls: lower right

(3) trail: center left

(4) barracks

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	What a debt we owe to those
	early determined pioneers,
No. 68--W. W. Brookings	W. W. Brookings,
No. 69--J. L. Phillips	J. L. Phillips,
No. 70--C. K. Howard	C. K. Howard,
No. 71--R. F. Pettigrew	R. F. Pettigrew,
	people with dreams for the future . . .
	who laid the foundations <u>then</u> . . .
	for the quality of life that we enjoy <u>now</u>.
72--Present 1994	As we go about our busy lives in our city today,
S.F. Flashbacks:	let us allow our minds
73--Phillips Ave.	to travel back to those early days
74--Rock Island RR	. . . and remember how things were <u>then</u>
75--Cataract House	. . . and appreciate and enjoy . . .
76--Present day	the fruits of those labors <u>now</u>.
street scene	
77--Falls past	THEN . . .

78--Falls present	. . . and NOW . . . a legacy for all of us to share and pass on to those who come after us!
79--1875-78 falls scene	THEN and NOW OUR LEGACY!